Continued from first page.

attacked the Chinese fortifications at Pei-Tsang, north of Taku, and that the losses were

The German transport Rhein, with Lieuten-Rear-Admiral Bendemann, commanding the German squadron in Chinese waters, left Shanghal to-day on board the cruiser Fuerst

MASSACRES AT PAO-TING-FU. SUTCHERY CARRIED ON UNDER THE EYES OF THE IMPERIAL TROOPS.

London, Sept. 12.—"The Times" publishes this morning additional advices from its Peking correspondent, Dr. Morrison, under date of August The censorship, which is under Sir Alfred Gaselee's control, makes it difficult," says the correspondent, "to convey a true picture of the community was thrilled with horror at the news of the massacre of the missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu, who were under the protection of the Imperial troops Children were butchered before the eyes of their parents. White women were ravished and carried into captivity.

Parents were tortured and murdered Massacres by red Indians never call in vain for vengeance. Yet the troops remain here inactive. Their one thought and wish are to be given work, or to be recalled from Peking. Surely the civilized world will not suffer this cruel massacre to remain unavenged and make no effort to ascertain the fate of the poor martyred Christians and white women.

Since the relief of the legations one feature stands conspicuous-the predominance of Russis and the overmastering position she is now asserting here. The pageant in the Forbidden City on August 28 was a triumphant entry by Russia followed by the other Powers. Russia did the honors, greatly to the chagrin of the other Ministers.

"Russian troops are pouring into Peking daily: Nineteen hundred came yesterday, and two thousand eight hundred the day before. Already the Russians outnumber the Japanese, and they will soon outnumber the combined forces. Their stay is assuming every character of permanency. Cossacks daily raid the country and drive the Chinese peasants and laborers in herds through the deserted and dismantled city, setting them to build their military camp.

No one, not even Sir Claude Macdonald, is allowed to enter the Summer Palace and the splendid palace buildings within the Imperial domain, which is occupied by the Russians, without permission. The expected arrival of Vice-Admiral Alexieff, who, it is announced, will remain during the winter, indicates the importance which Russia attaches to future developments.

Russia has occupied Kin-Chow and the branch rallway to the Nan-Piao collieries, thus securing the possible control of the richest coal mines in North China. She will also occupy Shan-Hal-Kwan

"The British position is anomalous. The aimless action of detaining the brigade at Hong-Kong has had a bad effect. The Japanese are openly expressing dissatisfaction that a smaller British force has been sent than was promised. The outlook is not promising. It is unaccountable why Japan, to whom belonged the honors of the rescue, should consent to give way to Russia and apparently accept Russian pre-

"Fortune favors Russia, for Baron Nishi, formerly Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, is credited, perhaps unjustly, with being much under the influence of M. De Giers; and the appointment of Li Hung Chang to negotiate peace is grateful tidings to Russia.

"Meanwhile a famine is inevitable. The Government must quickly make preparations if the British troops are to winter here.

"The effect of Emperor William's impassioned speech is marred by his permitting the Chinese Minister to remain accredited at his quarter, The Kaiser now knows that Baron von Ketteler was murdered, not by brigands, but by an Imperial officer acting under Imperial orders.

"It has been discovered that the Empress Dowager and Prince Tuan had planned a massacre of all the Ministers that fatal morning.

The same refugee, giving further details as to the condition of the party of foreigners alfeady reported as under slege August 25 by Chinese regulars in the Province of Shan-Se, says that the party consisted of four priests, five nuns, five European engineers and several missionaries, and that they were surrounded by

FACTS.



IS a straight Whiskey. It is HAND-MADE SOUR MASH. It is absolutely pure. It is the best made in the U.S. It has been awarded a Gold Medal at Park. EBKirk & (0) Paris for unequaled quality. Also desire to say that our Scotch Whiskles

BONNIE BRIER BUSH

SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND medium age, are straight Whiskles, not vatted or blended. The best made in the Glenlivet district.

NOT READY TO MAKETERMS | troops who had retreated from Peking. On the date in question the foreigners were intrenched in the French cathedral.

GENS. BARRY AND WILSON IN CHINA. Tien-Tsin, Sept. 3, via Nagasaki, Japan, Sept. 10.-General Thomas H. Barry is here, on his way to Manila. General James H. Wilson has arrived.

# CHARGES OF LOOT DENIED.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS NOT IMPLICATED IN SACK OF TIEN-TSIN.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

Washington, Sept. 11.—Official reports of the looting of Tien-Tsin reached the War Department, showing the exemplary conduct of the American forces under temptations which were not successfully resisted by others. They were all dated July 26, and were forwarded by Lieutenant-Colonel Coolidge, in supplement to a dispresent situation in Peking. To-day the foreign | patch sent by him on July 25 in reply to one of July 21 from General Corbin, which said:

Reported here extensive looting in Tien-Tsin. Report immediately whether American troops took part. If so, punish severely, repress stern-ly. Absolute regard for life and property of non-combatants enjoined. By order of Secre

In the cabled reply Colonel Coolidge said:

Looting by American troops walled city of Tien-Tsin unfounded and denied. Silver taken from burned mints under direction (Colonel) Meade (Marine Corps) commanding, who was invalid to-day. No property destroyed except under military exigency. American troops have orders to protect life and property non-combatants in American southeast quarter (of) city assigned them. Will forward reports com-manders of American guards in city.

In his letter transmitting the reports of Majors Waller, Lee and Foote, who successively commanded the American guards at Tien-Tsin, Colonel Coolidge points out that Colonel Meade had been senior officer of the United States troops, had attended the conferences of the allied commanders, and had control of the American quarter of the city. Continuing, he

I was authorized by Colonel Meade to take such military stores from the Chinese ordnance storehouses as might be useful for the services of our troops. The silver that was in some of the burned vaults of the Treasury or mint was secured under direction of Colonel Meade and secured under direction of Colonel Meade and turned in to the Hong-Kong Bank for the United States. On July 25, Colonel Meade being sick and invalided home, Admiral Remey turned over the command to me, and I assumed command as per inclosed order. The within reports speak for themselves, the city was looted largely by the Chinese before its capture and a great deal of proprety left lying in the streets. In the American quarter every protection has been afforded life and property. I refer the Adjutant-General to the inclosed proclamation in Chinese, with its English translation, of July 22, which was posted through our quarters. With reference to other quarters of the city we have no authentic knowledge and no power to investigate.

ORDER RESTORED BY TROOPS.

The report of Major Littleton W. T. Waller, commanding the 1st Regiment Marines, is as

Replying to your letter of the 25th inst. rela-Replying to your letter of the 25th Inst. relative to the steps taken by me to prevent looting in the walled city of Tien-Tsin. I have to state that I entered the town shortly after 5 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, and at that time the town was intact, except where damaged by shell fire. A short while later fires were started in different parts, presumably by Boxers, as shots came from that direction.

Second—When the town was divided into four quarters—American, Japanese. British and

Second—When the town was divided into four quarters—American. Japanese, British and French—we took the greatest precaution to prevent looting in our quarter, and we kept them out of the others. The Chinese were and are the most persistent in that direction.

Third—The quiet condition of our quarter, and the fact that it is cleaner to-day than it has been for a hundred years or more, gives the best evidence of the good order preserved there.

Fourth—I paid and fed the coolies who did work for me, both in taking out the treasure, burying the dead and cleaning the town (American quarter) at the rate of 20 cents a day (Mexican).

Fifth—Men have been allowed to keep captured swords, arms, etc. The whole town is now under the government of the commission of three selected by the Powers, having ample power to pass regulations, formulate rules of civil government and do all things pertaining to their office.

CHINESE VANDALS RESTRAINED. Major Lee in his interesting report upon the

Major Lee in his interesting report upon the subject says:

Major Lee in his interesting report upon the subject says:

Major Lee in his interesting report upon the subject says:

As my command entered the south gate vast the execution of Prince Tuan and the high officials who led the Boxers and directed the massacres:

MURDERS OF MISSIONARIES.

Shanghal, Sept. 11.—Boxers are reported massing along the Grand Cansi.

The latest reports received here from Peking say that the Empress Dowager is in the Province of Shan-Se, and that the Japanese are purguing her.

A Christian refugee from Pao-Ting-Pu, where Peking officials were enlisting troops when he left, asserts that he saw a large force of Boxers between Peking and Pao-Ting-Pu, where Peking officials were enlisting troops when he left, asserts that he saw a large force of Boxers between Peking and Pao-Ting-Pu, where Peking officials were enlisting troops when he left, asserts that he saw a large force of Boxers between Peking and Pao-Ting-Pu, where Peking officials were enlisting troops when he left, asserts that he saw a large force of Boxers between Peking and Pao-Ting-Pu, where Peking officials were enlisting troops when he left, asserts that he saw a large force of Boxers between Peking and Pao-Ting-Pu, where Peking officials were enlisting troops when he left, asserts that he saw a large force of Boxers between Peking and Pao-Ting-Pu, where Peking officials were enlisting troops when he left, asserts that he saw a large force of Boxers between Peking and Pao-Ting-Pu, where Peking officials were enlisted to my headquarters to be sent to their proper commanding officers, and in the proper commanding of the proper

A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

The condition of the city as regards flith, stench of unburied bodies and refuse, when we entered, cannot be properly described in this report. With the capable assistance of Mr. Wah, with coolies and a number of Chinese impressed, we did everything possible to have the streets cleared, refuse burned and bodies buried. As to the portion of the city and mint burned or destroyed by shell fire, it is impossible to state whether or not it had been looted. Some other buildings showed unmistakable signs of pillage, but by parties unknown to me.

While some looting may have been committed by troops of some nations, I am convinced that the greater portion was done by the Chinese themselves. Very strict orders were given to the men of my command against it, and, so far as I know or believe, these orders were obeyed.

Guards were placed over the arsenal buildings, which were filled with vast quantities of military supplies, and with the exception of a few curios of very little value, which were given under my direction, nothing was disturbed in the arsenal.

As to any looting done by other troops out-side our section it is not my position or duty to report here should any such have come to my

knowledge. I gave strict orders that no American soldier be permitted to enter the walled city without authority and in all cases that they be brought to report to me, and no member of the guard was allowed to leave the arsenal grounds except

AMERICANS NOT PILLAGERS Major Foote says it seemed to be a general thing among the other nationalities in the allied force to loot, but the Americans abstained from the practice. He says he entered the south gate on the morning of the 14th with a single company (M) of the 9th, and continuing, reports

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

I found everything in the greatest confusion the streets crowded with the allied troops and terrified inhabitants; fires raging on every side, and to add to the difficulty we were fired upon

by Chinese soldiers concealed in the alleys and houses. In order to stop this we were obliged to set fire to some of the houses they were in When I reached the centre of the city I found Colonel Meade, United States Marine Corps, and Colonel Meade, United States Marine Corps, and reported to him. He directed me to take charge of the southeast quarter of the city, select a place to quarter my men, to preserve order, prevent looting and police the section. After leaving him I was unable to return or make my way through the streets in that quarter, owing to the fires raging on every side rendering the very narrow streets impassable. I therefore marched around on the firm rails to the south marched around on the city walls to the south gate. I then selected a large ordnance yard and buildings, and established my company

found a large force of Japanese troops at the south gate, and a small detachment in the outer buildings at the ordnance grounds. The officer with them evidently thought they belonged there, and I had some difficulty in explaining to him that the place was in the southplaining to him that the place was in the southcast section, which was assigned to the American forces. After this was done I established
a guard, posting sentinels at the gate, on the
walls and around the ordnance buildings. I
had such a small force that it was impossible
to accomplish much. My men were exhausted
from being up all the night before. I had no
map or information whatever in regard to the
city, and no interpreters; fires were raging
around us, so it was impracticable to get about city, and no interpreters; fires were rasing around us, so it was impracticable to get about very much in our section. I am confident that no other American soldiers were in the city that day, and no looting was done by them, though it seemed to be a general thing among the other troops of the allied forces. On the evening of the 14th three other companies of my battalion came in and reported to me. I kept patrols up during that night and preserved order as much as nossible in our section. order as much as possible in our section.

LARGE MASS OF SILVER CAPTURED.

On the 15th I was informed that there was a treasury containing a large amount of silver in the American section, immediately adjoining the Japanese quarter. I at once sent a guard there, but found it had been burned. A guard was placed over the ruins and subsequently a large amount of silver was taken from the vaults and turned over to the officer in command of the United States marine force. I collected coolles and burled the dead Chinese soldiers all day on and buried the dead Chinese soldiers all day on the 15th; patrolled our part of the city, and pro-tected the inhabitants as much as possible. From all I could see and ascertain the English. French and Japanese soldiers looted the city for some time without any restriction in their sections, and undoubtedly some of the Chinese people plundered also. Very little if any of this was done by the United States infantry troops.

#### MISSIONARIES RESCUED

LIST OF THOSE ON VESSELS SECURED

BY MR. FOWLER. Washington, Sept. 11.—The State Department has received a report from John Fowler, United States Consul at Che-Foo, showing the steps taken by him to secure a vessel to go to the rescue of the missionaries and their families who were escaping from the interior of China. The Consul says that through the extreme kindness of the Japanese Consul, R. Tayui, he succeeded in obtaining a Japanese steamer, the Kwanko Maru, which made four trips along the coast, and brought back the persons named in an appended list. The Consul incloses a report made by the Rev. George Cornwell, who went in charge of the ship on its trip to Yang-Kioakou, an inlet on the coast of Northern Shan-Tung, over two hundred miles due west of Che-Foo, to rescue the endangered Americans and other foreign missionaries. Dr. Cornwell says that with much difficulty he got many of the missonaries to come down to Yang-Kloakou from the interior. On the way to Che-Foo with missionaries he had gathered, the Japanese ship Helan was met at Taiping-Wan, and an effort was made to get her to pick up some of the missonaries who might come down later to the coast. The captain and his officers were pleasant, and ready to do everything they could, but the compredore, after parleying a long time, refused to wait for the people at Yang-Kicakou, to take them aboard if they came out while he was unloading and even to take on board any

We put before him the serious nature of his refusal, as it was positively a matter of life and death, but it was of no use. Then we threatened him with dismissal from Kaiping company and summary treatment from American and Japanese consuls if he persisted in refusal. He practically ordered us to leave the ship, and we did so, leaving him in a crowd of evil looking Chinese passengers. The captain said he could not act contrary to the compredore's orders ordinarily, but he declared that if any refugees came out to him at Yang-Kloakou he would take them aboard and protect them, with no regard to what the compredore would say.

A list of the passengers who were picked up is forwarded with the report. It is as follows:

one to meet them, though to him was offered

\$300 a day, and the captain urged him to ac-

PASSENGERS ON KWANKO MARU

FIRST TRIP.

SECOND TRIP-TALAN-FU. SECOND TRIP—TAIAN-FU.

American: The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. CRAWFORD.

The Rev. T. P. BOSTICK, wife and five child.

The Rev. T. J. HUDSON, wife and one child.

The Rev. U. DAWES, wife and child.

The Rev. U. TEDDER.

English: The Rev. H. J. and Mrs. BROWN.

The Rev. P. MATHEWS.

The Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS.

CHINAN-FU.

CHINAN-FU.

American: The Rev. V. F. PARTCH, wife and two

American: The Associated and the children, children, br. MARY L. BURNHAM.
Dr. MARY L. BURNHAM.
The Bev. J. A. FIRCH, wife and two children, Mrs. W. R. FERRIES and three children.
Dr. EDNA B. PARKS.
Dr. EDNA B. PARKS.
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English: The Rev. JOHN and Mrs. ROBINSON.
The Missen ROBINSON.
The Rev. J. HEDLEY, wife and one child.
Dr. F. JONES and wife. PING-YIN.
English: The Rev. F. JONES.

English: Mrs. R. C. FORSYTH.
Miss SIFTON.
Miss REED.
The Rev. A. E. GREENING and wife.
The Rev. S. COULING.

CHOW-PING.

English: The Rev. M. SHIPWAY.
The Rev. E. C. NICKALLS wife and two children.
Miss F. HABT.
Miss THMMIS. HIE-NAN. Canadian: Dr. WILLIAM MCLURE, wife and three children.

p. JAMES MENZIES, wife and two children.

pr. MARGARET S. WALLACE.

Chinese Mrs. Dr. CHANG.

THIRD TRIP-PANG-CHUANG. American: The Rev. Dr. H. D. PORTER. Miss M. H. PORTER. The Rev. J. H. M'CANN and wife.

CHINAN-FU. American: Mrs. W. B. HAMILTON and child. The Rev. JOHN MURRAY, wife and child. Dr. C. LEWIS.

HSIAO-CHANG.

English: The Rev. S. E. MEECH, wife and child.
Miss M. MEECH.
Dr. S. S. M.FABLANE, wife and child.
Miss B. THOMAS.
The Rev. A. H. BRIDGE, wife and two children.
One Chinese passenger:
FOURTH TRIF—CHINAN-FU. American: The Rev. W. B. HAMILTON The Rev. H. P. PERKINS.

TENG-CHOW American: The Rev. Dr. C. W. MATEER. Professor M. WELLS, wife and one child. CHINAN-FU.

Pather ZENO,
Father VILA,
Father FENOCHIO,
Father PENOCHIO,
Father DELOUIDO
Father CHERUSINO,
Father LORENZO,
Father REFFARLE,
Brother OTTAVIO,
Frother COREINIANO,
Four Chinese sub-descons,
Four Chinese sub-descons, PE-CHI-LL Father BOSCH.

CHING-CHOW-FU. PASSENGERS ON HEIAN MARU, JULY 2
English: The Rev S B DRAKE, wife and three
children.

onidren
The Rev. F. HARMON wife and four children.
Dr. T. C. PATTERSON, wife and one child.
The Rev. W. A. WILLS
Miss A. SIMPSON.
CHING-CHOW-FU. English The Rev. A. G. JONES. The Rev. R. C. FORSTITH SECOND TRIP—TENG-CHOW-FU
AMERICAN THE BRY DT HARTWELL and wife.
Miss JANIE HARTWELL.
CLATUE HARTWELL.
Mrs OWEN.
Miss DUTTON. The Rev. J. P. IRWIN, wife and three children. The Rev. H. W. LUCE, wife and two children. Mrs. J. B. NEAL.
PASSENGERS ON THE YORKTOWN.

American: Miss L. A. MOON. The Rev. J. C. HAYES, wife and one child.

THE MARCH THROUGH THE PALACE INCIDENTS THAT MARKED A RED LETTER

DAY IN CHINESE HISTORY. Shanghai, Sept. 10.-The Taku steamer which has arrived here brings reports of the latest incidents in Peking. These advices are to the effect that the greatest harmony prevails among the officers of the allies, who treat each other with extreme courtesy, and that the soldiers are living as though members of one army. Late arrivals say that if any clash occurs during the occupation of Peking it will be brought on by the diplomats in Europe, and not by the soldiers in the field

The march through the palace was an historic event. Every army was represented. The Russians led, and the troops of other nationalities followed in the order previously reported by cable. Each regiment of Americans who participated in the relief of Peking was represented by about one hundred and fifty men, General Chaffee, General Barry and other officers leading. A Russian band and the Sikhs' bagpipes played national airs while the troops filed through the ground and buildings. There were many eunuchs attached to the palace remaining and they stood by, looking as though they were attending a funeral. They were evidently deeply humiliated.

After the procession, which began to move at 8 o'clock in the morning, and was an hour and a half in passing through the grounds, a party of civilians, including the Legation women and some prominent missionaries, was admitted. Tea was served to them and the palace inspected. The most remarkable feature of the buildings are said to be the gilded exterior staircases, carved from single stones, with dragons, lions and other ornaments. The Empress Dowager's bed is trimmed with solid gold. After the inspection the palace gates were again closed, and no one was permitted to enter the

The troops arriving here are forwarded to Peking as fast as they land. The Ministers remain in Peking. The city has been entirely looted, except the palace, and auction sales of look in which has been sales of looted, except the palace, and auction sales of loot, in which valuable sliks, furs and bronzes are the principal articles, are held daily. The chief bidders at these sales are army officers.

The newspaper correspondents had a controversy with the officers, who at first proposed that no correspondents should be admitted to the palace with the procession, but the press representatives were finally allowed to accommodifications. any the troops. The Chinese forts at Tiet-Sang, near Taku, are

The Chinese forts at Tiet-Sang, near Taku, are still undisturbed. The British made a reconnoissance in that vicinity, but the British commander says he will remain passive unless he is attacked, when he must fight in order to preserve his self-respect. The Russians are expected to attack soon, but they lack sufficient artillery for their purpose.

A Russian scouting party was blown up by a mine near the fort, and several of its members were killed.

were killed. The commanders of the Chinese forts at Che-Foo are greatly disturbed by the reports that the Germans propose taking the forts, and they are threatening to defend them to the end. They are heavily manned with Krupps. The

foreign settlement will be destroyed if a fight occurs.

The United States battleship Oregen arrived at Woo-Sung to-day. She steamed at a good as the foreign steamed at a good is perfect condition for the present, though it is in perfect condition for the present, though it he repairs made were of a temporary character.

ITALY TO INITIATE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, Sept. 11.—A special dispatch from Rome says the Italian Cabinet has decided to initiate immediately peace negotiations with China. Italy will formulate demands for an indemnity, and if they are accepted italian intervention will be considered.

EARL LI ASKS FOR SAFE CONDUCT.

Berlin, Sept. 11.—It is learned at the British Embassy here that LI Hung Chans, having been directed by the Emperor of China to proceed immediately to Peking and co-operate with Prince Ching toward a settlement of all through the Chinase Ambassadors at the various capitals for a guarantee from the Powers of a safe conduct at sea and on land on his way to Peking for the beginning of the negotiations. His application, it is added, has not yet been answered.

MINISTER WU INDIGNANT.

Democrats on their paramount issue of imperialism as or beplie are the facts that has ever been arrived at the greatest defeats that has ever been arrived at the strength and the strength is foreign condition for the present, though the definition of the process of the failure of the greatest defeats that has ever been all the defeates that has ever been also of the greatest defeats that has ever been accepted if a good the greatest defeats that has ever been all the defeats that has ever been also of the greatest defeats that has ever been also of the greatest defeats that has ever been also of the greatest defeats that has ever been also of the factor will us. I know of this district will be very glad if the Democratic of the factor of the Indiana.

The Democratic part in Indiana.

I know of thu few Germans who have returned to the Republican of the Indiana.

I know of thu few Germans will be deferment wi

MINISTER WU INDIGNANT. STRONG DENIAL OF CHARGES MADE BY

DR. MORRISON IN "THE LONDON TIMES." Washington, Sept. 11.—The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, to-day made the following

I see in this morning's papers that Dr. Morrison, a correspondent of "The London Times," telegraphs a long dispatch from Peking to that paper, dated August 31, which said, among other things:

other things:

"The most profound indignation is felt here that Ministers Lo Feng Lu and Wu Ting Fang, whose shameless lies and transmission of bogus Imperial edicts delayed the departure of relief until it was nearly too late, are still received with honor in London and Washington."

with honor in London and Washington."

I say this is one of the most unjustifiable and uncalled for libels ever published on public men.

I wish to know what "shameless lies". I have ever uttered which made "the most profound indignation." as it is called, at Peking. And what are the "bogus Imperial edicts" that Dr. Morrison speaks of, and how does he know that my action delayed the departure of the relief expedition? If Dr. Morrison had known the steps I have taken in this matter, he should in duty I have taken in this matter, he should in duty bound be compelled to say that my action had just the contrary effect.

## DOUBT ABOUT COAL STRIKE.

ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE MINERS SAYS IT WILL BE ORDERED TO-MORROW-OPERATORS

DOUBT THIS.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Sept 11 (Special).—Benjamin James. National Organizer, passed through this region to-day and announced that a strike would be declared. He said that President Mitchell would come to this county on Thursday, and would sonally conduct the strike. He says favorable reports have been received from all parts of this region. He expects a large majority of the men to respond to the order for a strike. He refused to say what the alleged negotiations, spoken of in the Board's statement directing a delay of the strike announcement, are, or if they came from any of the operators, and his refusal corroborates the operators' assertions that there were no negotia-toins of any kind under way.

The confidence of Mr. James is not shared by the other leaders, who express a fear that the men is the Schuylkill region will not respond to the ex-pected order. They say the Schuylkill men might have gone out last week, but now having had more time to think it over, they are generally opposed to giving up their work, and have besides less incentive than the men of the Hazlet n. Wilkesbarre. Scranton and Carbondale districts. They now get powder for \$1.50 a keg and have no company stores, while the men in the four districts mentioned pay 12 % a keg for powder. Father Phillips, of Hazleton, who has been active in his efforts to prevent a strike, started for Philadelphia to-day, and says he still has hopes of preventing it, and his Phila-delphia trip is for that purpose. He refused to say whom he was going to see or what he expected

When informed to-day that a strike would probably be declared in forty-eight hours the operators here expressed their disbellef. They say they feel ners expressed their dispense. They say they feel sure, however, that only a small percentage of their men would respond. A man who has just retheir men would respond. A man who has last re-turned from Indianapolis and was in close touch with the leaders there states that the union will undoubtedly back down, as Mitchell and the other-officials realize that a strike could not be success-ful, and they want to save the union from the humiliation of a severe defeat. They are casting about now, he says, for some good excuse for withdrawing from the position they have taken. He avers that the union has only \$Ti,000 in its treasury, and this is not enough to provide for the forty-three thousand mine workers here for a single day.

### A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

GERMAN-AMERICANS GENERALLY IN FAVOR OF M'KINLEY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
Washington, Sept. 11.—Within the last fortnight
Congressman Loudenslager has been receiving letters in reply to an inquiry addressed by him to men in the various Congress districts, selected because of their supposed familiarity with political conditions in their respective communities. All were asked for an uncolored and unbiassed statement, the object of the committee being to obtain the facts in the case. Particular inquiry was made upon two points-whether there was threatened defection in the German vote and whether imperialism was accepted as the paramount issue, and if it was hurting the Republicans.

Extracts from these replies, selected at random and coming from the States of Indiana, Illinois, orrespondents are unanimous upon two proposi outlook is good for a Republican victory

Following are some of the extracts. Of course, for obvious reasons, each Congress District is not particularized. The replies are grouped here

There is no foundation for the claim of the Democratic leaders that the Germans will leave the Republican party and vote for Bryan and the Democratic teket. The Germans are essentially a sound money people, and from all the information I have thus far been able to gather they are strongly in favor of McKinley and the Republican party. Upon the question of imperialism, the people are not inclined to consider that of any importance. Any effort to prejudice them by the cry of imperialism will redound to the benefit of the Republican ticket. There is no disposition to worry over the Democratic cry of imperialism as an issue. The tendency seems rather to be to impress upon the people the importance of returning a Republican Congress, sustaining the President in his actions during the past four years and enabling the continuance of our present tariff and monetary system, and leaving the condition of the country undisturbed. I think there is no danger from any argument that can be made by the Democratic party based on the Kapsas City Platform.

From other Illinois districts come the following In the German 'ote there will be more changes to the Republican party than from it. Imperialism s "cutting no ice" here. We are willing to accept t as an issue. We do not anticipate that the Ferman vote will leave the Republican party for Bryan. Imperialism is the least of our troubles. Sliver and repudlation are to be looked after. We to not anticipate anything but gain to our party from discussion and enlightenment on the subject of imperialism.

Many communications were received from In-diana, and they were of a uniform tenor, of which the following will give an idea:

The Germans will not leave the Republican party. This is based on personal inquiry among one hundred German voters, not only as to themselves, but is to their friends and acquaintances. Only one or two were a little out of line, and even they will vote the Republican ticket on Election Day. There are quite a number of Germans in this community. Many Democratic Germans tell me they will vote against Bryan. The mass of the people take no interest in the issue of imperialism. The political situation, is more favorable to the Republicans than it was in 1896. There is no fountation for the assertion that Germans will leave the party. We are perfectly willing to meet the Democrats on their paramount issue of imperialism, as our people are in favor of expansion. I predict one of the greatest defeats that has ever officiallen the Democratic party in Indiana. The Germans will not leave the Republican party

Imperialism as an issue will fail the Democrats iere. We will elect a Republican Representative y two thousand in this district. The German vote

all favorable to the Republicans. Among them were the following:

Correspondents in Michigan answered freely, and without exception made good reports. The only irritation in the State seemed to lie among the Hol-

Republicans welcome the issue of imperialism. We believe it will prove disastrous to the Democratic cause. I believe that a large majority of the people of Michigan are in favor of expansion. Michigan will give the largest Republican majority in her history. Imperialism as an issue only tends to increase the Republican majority.

nonotonously similar to those from Nebraska. The ollowing interesting extracts are given

The Republicans themselves will make imperial-ism an issue in this district. We believe that is the issue to win on in Kansas. I have made thirty or forty speeches, and found my audiences all im-perialists. We will carry the State and elect a Re-publican Legislature. The Congress outlook is ex-

cellent.

There are four accessions to the Republican party
to one defection. Imperialism is made the paramount issue by the Democrats, and giadly accepted
by our folks. I believe it is a good issue for us to
fight it out on.

MANY MEETINGS ARRANGED FOR The speakers' bureau of the Republican State committee has made arrangements for sending speakers to many campaign meetings in the State and to many meetings in this city. The list of meetings in the city includes the four mass meet-

Cooper Union-Presiding officer, F. V. Greene; speakers, Jacob G. Schurman, William L. Strong and John S. Wise. Durland's Riding Academy-Speakers Henry abot Lodge, Colonel A. E. Baxter and J. Hampton

ings to be held as follows:

Hoge.
Camp McKinley. One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st.
and Seventh-ave.—Speakers. Sereno E. Payne.
Charles Emory Smith and N. N. Stranahan.
Zeltner's Casino. Bronz. Borough. One-hundred-and-seventieth-st. and Thirl-ave.—Presiding officer.
William H. Ten Eyck: Speakers, Joseph B. Foraker,
Stewart L. Woodford and Job E. Hedges. Among the other meetings are:

September 12-No. 380 East Broadway, M. J. Har-September 13—Turn Hall, Forty-seventh-st, be-ween Eighth and Ninth aves, Jacob Kemple and H. C. Sweeney. September 13—Joint debate, People's Club, No. 3 Seventh-ave: W. S. Bennet, C. S. Dana and Mon-tague Lessier will be the Republican speakers. September 13—Bronx Republican Club, John Hob-

September 12—Yonkers, Judge I. W. Lansing and M. J. Harrington will speak.

September T—Brooklyn Academy of Music, Chauncey M. Depew.

September 15—Port Chester, George N. Southwick and W. H. Fairless.

Meetings are held daily at the Commercial Travellers' Club. No 737 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, and at No. 132 Bowery, under the auspices of the Re-publican Club, both at noon and in the evening.

BOERS WILL FIGHT ON.

COUNCIL OF WAR DECIDES TO CON-TINUE A GUERILLA WARFARE ON THE BRITISH

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London, Sept. 12. 6 a. m -The Boers have deelded to make a formal declaration of guerilla warfare. General Botha is understood to have dissented from this course, but, according to a "Post" correspondent with Lord Roberts's forces, he was overruled by the other members of the council of war

"The News" correspondent in Belfast learns through a refugee from the Boers that President Krilger was at Nelspruit on Saturday, and that President Steyn, Viljoen, Christian Botha, Fourie and Delarey were all with him. Lucas Meyer has been deposed from his command, but remains Mr Kritger's military adviser.

President Krilger is said to be feeble and apparently takes little interest in the military movements. He remains in his railway carriage, constantly reading psalms. It is believed that his ultimate intention is to take INF flight toward Koomatipoort.

AMERICANS SUFFERING IN AFRICA MANY OF THEM LIVING IN CAVES ON THE SIDE OF TABLE MOUNTAIN

Cape Town, Sept. 11 .- In the Cape House of Assembly to-day the Premier. Sir John Gordon-Sprigg, replying to a question concerning the fate of refugees who had not been permitted to return to their occupations, said that if charitable funds failed the Government would see to

tion put in the House of Assembly to Sir John Gordon-Sprigg regarding the refugees, says:

The distress among them is very serious. Large numbers, mostly Americans are living in caves on the sides of Table Mountain, owing to their inability to pay rent.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ELECTION APPEAL London, Sept. 12.-Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the form of a letter to the Durham Conservative Association. issues an election manifesto. Referring to the settlement in South Africa, he said:

dates at the polls.

REQUEST FOR DAMAGES INCURRED IN CHECK-

Washington, Sept. 11 -Claims aggregating \$2,390,000 or more have arisen in connection with the efforts made, principally in Hawaii, to prevent the bubonic plague from securing a foothold in this country and tis outlying possessions, by burning down a large part of the Japanese and Chinese quarter, where it was thought the disease might find lodgement. Two thousand Japanese residents are said to have lost their homes, furniture and practically all their be-longings. Their loss is estimated at \$300,000. The

James H. Eckels, former Controller of the Currency and now president of a leading Chicago National bank, was here vesterday. Mr. Eckels is a Democrat, but he has announced his intention to Numerous communications from correspondents vote and speak for McKinley and Roosevelt. His in Kansas were received, the burden of them being visit here now is on private business.



the acknowledged King of Bottled

makes a perfect and delicious brew. Nearly three quarters of a billion bottles of this famous brand have been consumed--a world's record.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n St. Louis, U. S. A.

Michigan, Minnesota and Nebraska, show that the tions-that the German vote is not disaffected, and that imperialism as an issue is welcomed by the Republicans, who believe they can win on it alone. The replies from Nebraska were especially encouraging, showing the existence of widespread belief among Republicans through the State that the

ILLINOIS.

by two thousand in this district. The German vise is absolutely safe.

Germans in great numbers, both Democratic and Republican, are going to vote for the Republican candidate for Governor, and many Democratic Germans will vote the whole Republican ticket.

We can take imperialism as an issue and win out on it alone, not to speak of Bryanism, which means a lot out here.

on it alone, not to speak of Bryanism, which means a lot out here.

Imperialism is not taken seriously in this district. It is used to turn an oratorical period rather than as the paramount issue. Bryan we consider to be the real issue. The Republican candidate for Congress will win and the electoral ticket will show a gain over 1898.

The situation in this district summed up is this: We will lose a very few German votes and a few Irish. On the other hand, we will gain from all nationalities, because of their satisfaction with the present Administration, good times, good wages, good prices for crops and the prestige this country has gained among the nations of the earth.

We have lost no Germans, and have gained other nationalities. The Gold Democrats of four years ago are still with us and cannot be led off by Bryan.

MINNESOTA. The replies from Minnesota were numerous and

The large Scandinavian population take no stock in imperialism. They are alive, however, to the danger of free silver, and insist on considering that an issue of the campaign. Men in this section who were Populist leaders in 1896 are now wearing McKinley buttons.

The German vote is not getting away from us. The Democratic cry of imperialism will not hurt us. I live in a Democratic county, but find many Democratic openly supporting McKinley. There is a large German population hereabouts. Former solid old Democrats are now openly for McKinley. I think Minnesota will go Republican by fifty thousand.

MICHIGAN. landers on the Boer question. It was said:

Beers, possesses every element that

Malt Nutrine Famous the world over for its tonic qualities, recommended by physicians everywhere, is prepared by this association.

it that the refugees did not starve. London, Sept. 11.-The Cape Town correspondent of "The Daily Mail," referring to the ques-

I should seriously fear that, if by any cause the Liberals were now returned to office they would be ready to throw away, in connection with the settlement, the position which has been so hardly gained by the sacrifices of war. I hope every elector who feels that the arrogant and arbitrary tyranny of the Boer oligarchy, culminating in an invasion of Her Majesty's territories, requires to be dealt with by a strong hand, will support the Unionist candidates at the polls.

CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF PROPERTY.

ING BUBONIC PLAGUE

longings. Their loss is estimated at \$20,000. The Chinese loss was estimated at about \$2,000,000. The Japanese Consul-General to Hawali first brought the matter to the attention of the Hawalian authorities, asking that the losses incurred by Japanese be made good. President McKinley gave the necessary authority to Governor Dole to appoint a commission of five members to pass upon all claims of this nature, but on objection of the claimants this fell through. The authorities here feel that it is a matter which Hawali should adjust, and moreover there is no fund available under which the United States Government could pay for such losses. The subject is under consideration, however, and it is hoped that some means may be adopted by co-operation between Washington and Honolulu for adjusting the matter.

MR. ECKELS'S VISIT.

Oudweiser